Issued	unde	r P.A.		amended ar	port nd P.A. 71 of 1919	), as amended.					
Loca	l Unit	of Gov	ernment Type	е			Local Unit Nan			County	
	Count		City	□Twp	✓ Village	Other				Kent/Muskegon	
Fiscal Year End Opinion Date Date Audit Report Submitted to State  June 30, 2007 December 7, 2007											
We a	affirm	that									
We a	are ce	ertifie	d public ac	countants	s licensed to p	ractice in M	ichigan.				
We f	urthe	r affi	rm the follo	wing mat	-	ponses have	e been disclo	sed in the financial stateme	ents, inclu	uding the notes, or in the	
	YES	9	Check ea	ich applic	cable box bel	ow. (See in	structions for	further detail.)			
1.	X				nent units/fundes to the finan				ncial state	ements and/or disclosed in the	
2.		×						unit's unreserved fund bala budget for expenditures.	nces/unre	estricted net assets	
3.	X		The local	unit is in	compliance wi	ith the Unifo	rm Chart of A	Accounts issued by the Dep	oartment	of Treasury.	
4.	×		The local	unit has a	adopted a bud	lget for all re	quired funds				
5.	X		A public h	nearing on	the budget w	as held in a	ccordance w	ith State statute.			
6.	×				not violated the			an order issued under the Division.	Emerger	ncy Municipal Loan Act, or	
7.	×		The local	unit has r	not been delin	quent in dist	tributing tax r	evenues that were collecte	ed for ano	ther taxing unit.	
8.	X		The local	unit only	holds deposits	s/investment	ts that compl	y with statutory requiremer	nts.		
9. The local unit has no illegal or unauthorized expenditures that came to our attention as defined in the <i>Bulletin for Audits of Local Units of Government in Michigan</i> , as revised (see Appendix H of Bulletin).							ed in the <i>Bulletin for</i>				
10.	X		that have	not been	previously co	mmunicated	I to the Local			during the course of our audit . If there is such activity that has	
11.	X		The local	unit is fre	e of repeated	comments f	from previous	s years.			
12.	X		The audit	opinion is	s UNQUALIFI	ED.					
13.	X				complied with		r GASB 34 as	s modified by MCGAA Stat	ement #7	and other generally	
14.	×		The board	d or cound	cil approves a	Il invoices p	rior to payme	nt as required by charter o	r statute.		
15.	X		To our kn	owledge,	bank reconcil	liations that	were reviewe	ed were performed timely.			
incl des	uded cripti	in tl on(s)	his or any ) of the aut	other aud hority and	dit report, no d/or commission	r do they ol on.	otain a stand	operating within the boun d-alone audit, please enclors all respects.	daries of ose the r	the audited entity and is not name(s), address(es), and a	
				<u> </u>		Enclosed	<del></del>	ed (enter a brief justification)			
	We have enclosed the following:  Enclosed Not Required (enter a brief justification)  Financial Statements										
The	e lette	er of	Comments	and Rec	ommendation	s	Nothing t	o report			
Oth	ier (D	escrib	e)			$\boxtimes$	SAS #11	2 communication			
1			Accountant (F Crandall P	•				Telephone Number (269) 381-4970			
-	et Add		ore	•	-		City State Zip Kalamazoo MI 49002				

Printed Name

Daniel L. Veldhuizen

License Number

1101020724

Village of Casnovia
Kent and Muskegon Counties, Michigan
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### **CONTENTS**

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	3
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Government-wide financial statements:	
Statement of net assets	4
Statement of activities	5
Fund financial statements:	
Balance sheet - governmental funds	6
Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances -	
governmental funds	7
Statement of net assets - proprietary funds	8
Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets - proprietary funds	9
Statement of cash flows - proprietary funds	10
Notes to financial statements	11 - 18
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Budgetary comparison schedule:	
General Fund	19 - 20
Major Street Fund	21



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Village Council Village of Casnovia, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activity, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Casnovia, Michigan, as of June 30, 2007, and for the year then ended, which collectively comprise the Village of Casnovia, Michigan's basic financial statements, as listed in the contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Casnovia, Michigan's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activity, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Casnovia, Michigan, as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The budgetary comparison information, on pages 19 - 21, is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

The Village of Casnovia, Michigan, has not presented the management's discussion and analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements.

Sigfied Crankell A.C.

November 13, 2007



#### **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## Village of Casnovia STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2007

ASSETS	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Totals
Current assets: Cash Receivables	\$ 96,169 15,739	\$ 67,431 5,384	\$ 163,600 21,123
Total current assets	111,908	72,815	184,723
Noncurrent assets - capital assets, net of depreciation	311,237	35,964	347,201
Total assets	423,145	108,779	531,924
LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Payables Note payable	5,245 7,500	1,849 	7,094 7,500
Total current liabilities	12,745	1,849	14,594
Noncurrent liability - note payable	62,500		62,500
Total liabilities	75,245	1,849	77,094
NET ASSETS Invested in capital assets Restricted for public works Unrestricted	241,237 34,967 71,696	35,964 - 70,966	277,201 34,967 142,662
Total net assets	\$ 347,900	<u>\$ 106,930</u>	<u>\$ 454,830</u>

			Progran	reven	ues
Functions/Programs	<u>E</u> x	penses	arges for ervices	gra	erating/ capital ants and tributions
Governmental activities:  Legislative General government Public safety Public works Interest on long-term debt	\$	8,284 55,681 523 69,734 3,642	\$ - 2,575 523 - -	\$	- - - 36,929 <u>-</u>
Total governmental activities  Business-type activities - sewer		137,864 8,166	3,098 24,066		36,929
Totals	<u>\$</u>	146,030	\$ 27,164	\$	36,929

### General revenues:

Property taxes State shared revenue Unrestricted interest income Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Change in net assets

Net assets - beginning

Net assets - ending

### Net (expenses) revenues and changes in net assets

rernmental ctivities	Business-type activities		Totals
\$ (8,284)		\$	(8,284)
(53,106)		·	(53,106)
- (32,805)			- (32,805)
 (3,642)			(3,642)
(97,837)			(97,837)
 	 15,900		15,900
 (97,837)	 15,900		(81,937)
72,569	_		72,569
27,628	-		27,628
1,768	1,834		3,602
 2,687	 <del>-</del>		2,687
 104,652	1,834		106,486
6,815	17,734		24,549
 341,085	 89,196		430,281
\$ 347,900	\$ 106,930	\$	454,830

		Major funds				nmajor fund		Total
	General		Major Street				-	ernmental funds
ASSETS		enerai		otreet		ureet		<u>unus</u>
Cash Receivables	\$	38,054	\$	30,949	\$	1,082	\$	70,085
Receivables		9,893		5,104		742		15,739
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	47,947	<u>\$</u>	36,053	\$	1,824	\$	85,824
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:								
Payables	\$	4,295	\$	949	\$	-	\$	5,244
Due to other funds				1,569		392		1,961
Total liabilities		4,295		2,518		392		7,205
Fund balances:								
Unreserved, undesignated		43,652		33,535				77,187
Unreserved, undesignated -								
nonmajor special revenue fund			<del></del>			1,432		1,432
Total fund balances		43,652		33,535		1,432		78,619
Total liabilities and								
fund balances	\$	47,947	<u>\$</u>	36,053	\$	1,824	\$	85,824
Fund balances - total governmental funds							\$	78,619
Amounts reported for governmental activitie assets (page 4) are different because:	sin th	e stateme	nt of n	et				
Capital assets used in <i>governmental activitie</i> and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		not financ	ial res	sources				304,769
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.								(70,000)
The internal service fund is used by manage of equipment management to individual fund	ds. Th	e assets a	nd lia	bilities				
of the internal service fund are included in $g$ the statement of net assets.	overn	mental act	tivities	in				34,512
Net assets of governmental activities							\$	347,900

### Village of Casnovia STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - governmental funds

	Major funds			Non-major fund		ior Total		
	General		Major Street		Local Street		governmental funds	
REVENUES	_	, c., c., c.		<u> </u>	_	- I CCL		iunus
Property taxes	\$	72.569	\$	-	\$	-	\$	72,569
Licenses and permits	•	1,348	·	-	·	-	,	1,348
State grants		27,628		32,309		4,620		64,557
Interest and rentals		3,056		224		3		3,283
Other	_	2,687	_	-	-			2,687
Total revenues		107,288		32,533		4,623		144,444
EXPENDITURES								
Legislative		8,284		_		_		8,284
General government		48,817		-		-		48,817
Public safety		523		-		-		523
Public works		24,845		27,413		3,884		56,142
Debt Service		8,642				-		8,642
Total expenditures	_	91,111		27,413		3,884		122,408
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		16,177		5,120		739		22,036
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	_	27,475	_	28,415		693		56,583
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	43,652	\$	33,535	\$	1,432	\$	78,619
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds							\$	22,036
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of are different because:	f acti	vities (pag	e 5)					
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. How activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their estin depreciation expense.								
Deduct: provision for depreciation								(11,973)
Loan proceeds provide current financial resources to government debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets		unds, but i	ssuii	ng				5,000
The net expenses of the internal service fund are reported with	gove	nmental a	ıctivi	ties.				(8,248)
Change in net assets of governmental activities							\$	6,815

### Village of Casnovia STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - proprietary funds

June 30, 2007

	Business-type activities Enterprise Sewer		Governmenta activities Internal service		
ASSETS		<u> Jewer</u>		eivice	
Current assets:					
Cash	\$	67,431	\$	26,083	
Receivables		5,384		-	
Due from other funds		<u> </u>		1,961	
Total current assets		72,815		28,044	
Noncurrent assets - capital assets, net of depreciation		35,964		6,468	
Total assets		108,779		34,512	
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities - payables		1,849		-	
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets		35,964		6,468	
Unrestricted		70,966		28,044	
Total net assets	\$	106,930	\$	34,512	

OPERATING REVENUES Charges for services:	Business-type activities Enterprise Sewer	Governmental <u>activities</u> Internal <u>service</u>			
Sewer charges Equipment rentals	\$ 24,066 -	\$ - 6,182			
Total operating revenues	24,066	6,182			
OPERATING EXPENSES  Personal services Contractual services Supplies Utilities Repair and maintenance Depreciation  Total operating expenses	3,033 775 2,431 236 - 1,691	2,586 - 989 1,564 7,847 			
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	15,900	(8,483)			
NONOPERATING REVENUE Interest income	1,834	235			
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	17,734	(8,248)			
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING	89,196	42,760			
NET ASSETS - ENDING	<u>\$ 106,930</u>	\$ 34,512			

## Village of Casnovia STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - proprietary funds

	Business-type activities		Governmental activities		
		terprise		nternal	
		Sewer		ervice	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from customers Receipts from interfund services provided Payments to suppliers Payments to employees	\$	21,428 - (1,593) (3,033)	\$	- 11,105 (10,400) (2,586)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		16,802		(1,881)	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Acquisition of capital assets		(1,279)		(3,808)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest received		1,834		235	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		17,357		(5,454)	
CASH - BEGINNING		50,074		31,537	
CASH - ENDING	\$	67,431	<u>\$</u>	26,083	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:  Operating income (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	\$	15,900	\$	(8,483)	
Depreciation Increase in receivables Increase in payables Decrease in due from other funds		1,691 (2,638) 1,849		1,679 - - - 4,923	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	16,802	\$	(1,881)	

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The accounting policies of the Village of Casnovia, Michigan (the Village), conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (hereinafter referred to as generally accepted accounting principles) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies.

#### a) Reporting entity:

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, these financial statements present the Village. The criteria established by GASB for determining the reporting entity includes oversight responsibility, fiscal dependency, and whether the financial statements would be misleading if data were not included. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no other entities for which the Village exercises oversight responsibility.

#### b) Government-wide and fund financial statements:

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Village. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and the major individual enterprise fund are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

#### c) Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation:

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources, measurement focus, and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

c) Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (continued): Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources, measurement focus, and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Village generally considers revenues to be available if they are expected to be collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, expenditures relating to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

State grants, licenses and permits, charges for services, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Village.

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the Village's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Village, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are primarily derived from property taxes and state shared revenue.

The Major Street Fund accounts for the resources of state gas and weight tax revenues that are restricted for expenditures related to maintaining and improving the Village's major streets.

The Village reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Sewer Fund accounts for the activities of the Village's sewer system.

Additionally, the Village reports an internal service fund that accounts for equipment management services provided to other departments of the Village on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, are generally followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Village has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector standards.

Amounts reported as program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

- c) Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (continued): Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the proprietary fund is charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.
- d) Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity:
  - i) Bank deposits Cash is considered to be cash on hand and demand deposits.
  - *ii)* Receivables Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been recorded as the Village considers all receivables to be fully collectible.
  - iii) Capital assets Capital assets, which include property, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., streets and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets other than infrastructure are defined by the Village as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Governments can elect to account for infrastructure assets either retroactively to June 15, 1980, or prospectively. The Village has elected to account for infrastructure assets prospectively, beginning July 1, 2003.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings and improvements 20 - 40 years Equipment 5 - 20 years Vehicles 5 years Sewer systems 10 - 40 years

- *iv)* Fund equity In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.
- v) Property tax revenue recognition Property taxes are levied as of December 1 on property values assessed as of December 31 of the prior year. The billings are due on or before September 14, after which time the bill becomes delinquent and penalties and interest may be assessed by the Village. Property tax revenue is recognized in the year for which taxes have been levied and become available. The Village levy date is July 1, and, accordingly, the total levy is recognized as revenue in the current year.

#### NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

Budgetary information - Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the Village's general and special revenue funds. The budget document presents information by fund, function, and department. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing body is the activity level. All annual appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

Excess of expenditures over appropriations - The following schedule sets forth the significant budget variance:

Fund	Function	Activity	 nended oudget	 Actual	_V	ariance_
General	General government	General administration	\$ 1,500	3,813	\$	(2,313)
Major Street	Public works	Preservation	\$ 19,100	22,513	\$	(3,413)

#### NOTE 3 - CASH-

At June 30, 2007, cash is classified in the accompanying statement of net assets as follows:

Statemen	t of not	accote:
Siatemen	i oi nei	asseis:

Governmental activities Business-type activities	\$  96,169 67,431
Total cash	\$ 163,600

At June 30, 2007, cash consists entirely of deposits with a single financial institution.

Deposits with financial institutions - State statutes and the Village's investment policy authorize the Village to make deposits in the accounts of federally-insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations that have an office in Michigan. The Village's deposits are in accordance with statutory authority.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a financial institution, the Village will not be able to recover its deposits. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and are uncollateralized. As of June 30, 2007, \$45,732 of the Village's bank balances of \$167,103 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured. The Village believes that it is impractical to insure all bank deposits due to the amounts of the deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance. As a result, the Village evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits funds and assesses the risk level of each institution. Only the institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

#### NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES:

At June 30, 2007, the Village's receivables are as follows:

Occurrence and all formulaes	Accounts			ergovern- mental	Totals		
Governmental funds: General	\$	_	\$	9,893	\$	9,893	
Major Street	Ψ	-	Ψ	5,104	*	5,104	
Nonmajor				742		742	
Total governmental funds	\$	-	<u>\$</u>	15,739	\$	15,739	
Proprietary fund: Sewer	\$	5,384	\$	-	\$	5,384	

All receivables are due within one year and are considered fully collectible.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2007, was as follows:

•	Beginning balance		Increases		<u>Decreases</u>		Ending balance	
Governmental activities:				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Buildings	\$	386,383	\$	_	\$	_	\$	386,383
Equipment	•	38,334	•	3,808	•	_	•	42,142
Vehicles		27,214				_		27,214
Streets		76,632		<u>-</u>				76,632
Subtotal		528,563		3,808		-		532,371
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings		(145,847)		(6,864)		-		(152,711)
Equipment		(33,995)		(1,679)		-		(35,674)
Vehicles		(27,214)		-		-		(27,214)
Streets	_	(426)		(5,109)				(5,535)
Subtotal	_	(207,482)		(13,652)				(221,134)
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	321,081	<u>\$</u>	(9,844)	\$	-	\$	311,237
Business-type activities:								
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Sewer system	\$	469,447	\$	-	\$	_	\$	469,447
Buildings		31,684		_		_		31,684
Equipment		42,468		1,279				43,747
Subtotal	_	543,599		1,279				544,878
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Sewer system		(440,200)		(803)		-		(441,003)
Buildings		(24,555)		(792)		_		(25,347)
Equipment		(42,468)		(96)		_		(42,564)
Ечирнон		(72,400)		(30)				(72,004)
Subtotal	_	(507,223)		(1,691)				(508,914)
Total business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	36,376	\$_	(412)	\$		\$	35,964

#### NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued):

Depreciation expense was charged to the Village's functions as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 6,864
Public works	5,109
Depreciation on internal service fund capital assets	 1,679

Total governmental activities \$ 13,652

#### NOTE 6 - NOTE PAYABLE:

Noncurrent liabilities at June 30, 2007, are comprised of the following individual issue:

Governmental activities:

Note payable:

2006 Installment purchase agreement - payable in annual installments ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000, plus interest from 4.55% to 4.95%; final payment due June 2016.

70,000

Noncurrent liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2007, was as follows:

	ginning alance	Add	litions_	Red	ductions	Ending alance	due	nounts e within e year
Governmental activities: Note payable	\$ 75,000	\$	<u></u>	\$	(5,000)	\$ 70,000	\$	7,500

Debt service requirements at June 30, 2007, were as follows:

	G	Governmental activities					
	P	rincipal	_//	nterest			
Year ended June 30:							
2008		7,500		3,185			
2009		7,500		2,844			
2010		7,500		2,502			
2011		7,500		2,161			
2012		7,500		1,820			
2013 - 2016		32,500	_	6,188			
Totals	\$	70,000	\$	18,700			

#### NOTE 7 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES:

At June 30, 2007, the composition of interfund balances is as follows:

Fund	Receivable	Fund		ayable
Equipment Fund	\$ 1,961	Major Streets Local Streets	\$ —	1,569 392
		Total	\$	1,961

The amounts due to the Equipment Fund represent equipment rentals that were paid in July, 2007.

#### NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to general liability, property and casualty, workers' compensation, and employee medical claims. The risks of loss arising from general liability up to \$2,000,000, property losses, workers' compensation, and employee medical costs are managed through purchased commercial insurance. For all risks of loss, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage provided in prior years. Also, in the past three years, settlements did not exceed insurance coverage.

#### NOTE 9 - CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT:

A summary of construction code enforcement transactions for the year ended June 30, 2007, follows:

Revenues	\$ 128
Expenses	_1,037
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	\$ (909)

### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Village of Casnovia BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - General Fund

	riginal pudget		nended oudget		Actual_	fav	riance rorable avorable)
REVENUES							
Property taxes	\$ 46,550	\$	63,550	\$	72,569	\$	9,019
Licenses and permits	300		300		1,348		1,048
State grants	32,000		32,000		27,628		(4,372)
Interest and rentals	3,200		3,200		3,056		(144)
Other	 3,324	_	3,324		2,687		(637)
Total revenues	 85,374		102,374		107,288		4,914
EXPENDITURES							
Legislative	 8,500		9,600		8,284		1,316
General government:							
Professional fees	9,500		14,500		7,895		6,605
Elections	-,		100		60		40
Clerk	5,500		5,500		5,328		172
Treasurer	5,500		5,500		5,328		172
Buildings and grounds	16,500		18,300		17,588		712
Insurance	8,000		9,000		8,805		195
General administration	 1,400	_	1,500	_	3,813		(2,313)
Total general government	 46,400		54,400	_	48,817		5,583
Public safety - fire protection	 1,000		1,000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	523		477
Public works:							
Engineering	10,000		10,500		7,219		3,281
Street lighting	6,000		6,600		6,604		(4)
Sanitation	 12,000	_	13,000	_	11,022		1,978
Total public works	 28,000		30,100		24,845	<u></u>	5,255
Debt service			5.000		5 000		
Principal Interest	 -	_	5,000 3,700		5,000 3,642		- <u>58</u>
Total debt service	 	_	8,700	_	8,642	_	58
Total expenditures	 83,900	_	103,800		91,111		12,689

## Village of Casnovia BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - General Fund (Continued)

	Orig bud		Amended budget		Actual		Variance favorable (unfavorable)	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$	1,474	\$	(1,426)	\$	16,177	\$	17,603
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		27,475	<del></del>	27,475		27,475		-
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	28,949	\$	26,049	<u>\$</u>	43,652	\$	17,603

# Village of Casnovia BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - Major Street Fund

REVENUES	Original budget	Amended budget	Actual	Variance favorable (unfavorable)
	\$ 32.000	\$ 32.000	\$ 32,309	\$ 309
State grants	* - ,	,,		•
Interest income	100	100	224	124
Total revenues	32,100	32,100	32,533	433
EXPENDITURES				
Public works:				
Preservation	18,000	19,100	22,513	(3,413)
Traffic services	2,000	2,000	19	1,981
Winter maintenance	9,500	9,900	3,549	6,351
Administration	1,500	1,500	1,332	168
Total expenditures	31,000	32,500	27,413	5,087
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1,100	(400)	5,120	5,520
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	28,415	28,415	28,415	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 29,515</u>	<u>\$ 28,015</u>	\$ 33,535	\$ 5,520

## Siegfried Crandall<sub>PC</sub>

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Village Council Village of Casnovia

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the Village of Casnovia, Michigan, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control. Our consideration of internal control included procedures to evaluate the design of controls relevant to an audit of financial statements and to determine whether they had been implemented, but it did not include procedures to test the operating effectiveness of controls, and, accordingly, was not directed to discovering significant deficiencies in internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we have identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies and deficiencies that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Village's ability to initiate, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Village's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Village's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Village's internal control. We believe that the following deficiency constitutes a material weakness.



Village Council Village of Casnovia Page 2

Policies and procedures to prepare financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, including procedures to record receivables and payables, changes in capital assets and related debt, and to develop appropriate footnote disclosures were not in place. As in prior years, the Village has relied upon our firm as auditor to identify and develop material adjustments necessary to convert cash basis financial statements into full accrual financial statements and to prepare the financial statements and appropriate disclosures. This service is allowable under current auditing standards and ethical guidelines, and may be the most efficient and effective method for preparation of the Village's financial statements. However, when an organization (on its own) lacks the ability to produce financial statements that conform to generally accepted accounting principles, or when material audit adjustments are identified by the auditor, auditing standards require that such conditions be communicated in writing as material weaknesses. We recommend that management and those charged with governance evaluate and document their informed decision on the costs and benefits of contracting financial statement preparation services with its auditor.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Village Council, others within the Village, and the Department of Treasury of the State of Michigan, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sigfied Cradell P.C.

November 13, 2007